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Population and Demography in Specific
Wards in Houston, Texas

by

Thelma Madeylyne Sneed

A Thesis in Sociology written to fulfill
partial requirements for the Degree

of

Bachelor of Arts

in the

Division of Arts and Science

of

Prairie View State Normal and

Industrial College,

Prairie View, Texas

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Dedicated to
My Beloved Mother

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Chapter I

Introduction and Historical Background

Introduction

In modern population theory there are three important aspects that should be distinguished, namely: the demographic phase, the bio-social phase and the socio-economic phase.

The demographic phase deals statistically with population composition and movement *per se*. The bio-social phase is concerned with differential rate of movement especially of human fertility as it is correlated with social and economic status and with reference to the bearing of the differential rate of movement on the quality of the of the population. The social-economic phase deals with the interrelation of population and social and economic institution, with

(1)
primary reference to the standard of living.

This problem is a pioneer study on population dealing with one phase of population theory, demography.

The following data are fragmentary in nature and merely serve to stimulate further and more extensive investigation along these lines.

Definition of the Problem: Human Ecology may be defined as that branch of Sociology which deals with the spatial aspects of the symbiotic relation of human beings and human institutions. (2)

It is common knowledge that the population groups we call communities are not mere aggregations of individuals or agglomerations of buildings; nor are they mere societies united by common traditions, and common administrative systems.

(1) Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, VolXII, P.248

(2) R. D. McKenzie, Article appears in part in the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, Vol. V

They are basically symbiotic grouping of individuals and institutions spatially arranged in a division of labor complex. (1)

It is the task of human ecology to discover the principles and factors involved in the changing patterns of spatial arrangement resulting from the interplay of biotic forces in a continuously changing culture. (2)

Since population can be classed as an element of Human Ecology, it may be defined to mean here the distribution and arrangement of inhabitants of Houston, Texas.

Demography, according to Wolf, is the numerical analysis of the state and movement of human population, inclusive of census en-

(1) R.
R. D. McKenzie, Readings in Human Ecology,
P. 29

(2)
Ibid; P. 30

umeration and registration of vital processes and of whatever quantitative statistical analysis can be made of the state and movement of population on the basis of fundamental census (1) and registration data.

Taking the problem as a whole, it can be defined as the spatial arrangement and distribution of inhabitants of third, fourth, and fifth wards of Houston, Texas.

Scope: It is perhaps necessary at the outset to indicate that only Negroes in third, fourth and fifth wards of Houston, Texas have been used in this study. These wards have been used because Negroes are more densely settled in these wards than the other three wards of Houston.

The temporal scope will include the years from 1900 through 1937.

Purpose: Within the limits of every natural area the distribution of population tends to as-

(1)

A. B. Wolfe, "Demography", Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.

sume definite and typical patterns. Every local group exhibits a more or less definite constellation of the individual units that compose it. The form which this constellation takes, the position of every individual in the community with reference to every other, constitutes what Durkeim and his school call the morphological aspect of society. (1)

It is the purpose of this study to show the Negro pattern of Texas, Houston, and third, fourth and fifth wards, and see how the population pattern of these specific wards deviate from the population pattern of Houston as a whole. The term, population can not be measured as such; therefore it is necessary that certain indicies be constructed by which one can measure population. The indices used in this problem to measure population are births, migration and mortality. These indices are the causes for growth or decline in the city's population.

(1)

R. D. McKenzie, Readings in Human Ecology, P. 33

Frame of Reference: This study involves the statistical and mathematical approach of demographic aspect of population groups. The concepts used here as population patterns, demography, population aggregate, human ecology and morphological are objective and serve as tools in research.

Method: Material for this study has been gathered both from primary and secondary sources.

The primary sources include information secured from a schedule in which it was taken from the three wards mentioned above. A sample of 50 was taken of the three wards giving a total of 150. This information was secured by making a survey of some of the houses included in third, fourth and fifth wards. (1)

The secondary sources include documents and information secured at the Chamber of Commerce and City Health Department of Houston, Texas. Also information regarding some aspect of the census was taken from the various United

(1)
See Appendix I

States Census books. All other information can be noted in footnotes pertaining to reference books used here.

population has been studied over a long period of time. In 1790 Robert Malthus wrote *An Essay on the Principle of Population* in which he outlined the problem of population from the aspect of private property. He came to consider it to be the source of injustice and inequality.

Following Malthus in 1798 Condorcet's book, *Sketch of an Historical View of the Progress of the Human Mind*, was published. This book dealt with the question of whether the principle of improvement and progress may not be hampered by the limited extent of the human mind and the limited capacity of the human mind to improve. He believed that the progress of the human mind is limited by the extent of the human mind and the limited capacity of the human mind to improve. He believed that the progress of the human mind is limited by the extent of the human mind and the limited capacity of the human mind to improve.

Condorcet's theory was published in the *Journal de la Société de Philosophie* in 1798.

Historical Background

Studies on Population and Demography

Pre-Malthusian Theories: Some aspect of population has been studied over a long period of time. As early as 1793 Godwin wrote Political Justice in which he attacked the problem of population from the system of private property because he considered it to be the source of injustice and inequality.

Following Godwin in 1795 Condorcet's book, Outline of An Historical View of the Progress of Human Mind, was published. This book dealt with the question of whether the principle of improvement and increased may not by their continual operation ultimately lead to destruction and whether the number of inhabitants in the universal at length exceeding the means of existence would not result in a continual decay of happiness and population, a progress toward barbarism.

Malthusian Theory: Malthus published two books on the Essay of the Principle of Popula-

tion. The first edition in 1798 dealt with the possible checks of population. According to Malthus, there are two checks on population. These checks may be classified under two general heads: the preventive and the positive checks.

The second edition of Malthus' essay appeared in 1803. This second edition was greatly amplified. In this edition he introduced the doctrine of "Standard of living" determined by "habit" rather than by purely physiological cause as a regular of population.

Post-Malthus Theories: The first book on population after Malthus was An Inquiry into the Principle of the Distribution of Wealth most Conducive of Human Happiness was published by William Thompson in 1824. Thompson's work embodied the chief idea of socialistic thinking in regard to population.

John Rae considered Malthus' law in his book The Sociological Theory of Capital in 1834. Rae's book was designed to show how Malthus' theory did not apply in the island of Hawaii. Rae formulated a law of effective desire, and he believed there

must be effective desire for offspring.

In 1841 Thomas Doubleday's book, The True Law of Population to be Connected with the Food of the People, was published. According to Doubleday a state of poverty results in a heavy birth rate while a state of wealth reduces the birth rate.

Herbert Spences published The Westminster Review in 1852. This was an outline of "A Theory of Population Deduced from the general Law of Animal Fertility." Later he revised it and published it as Part VI, The Law of Multiplication, volume II of "Principles of Biology." In this book population is attacked from the biological aspect. Spencer says in his principle that the forces preservation of races are two: ability in each member of the race to preserve itself, and ability to produce other members.

In 1890 Arsene Dumont published a book, Depopulation and Civilization. Dumont wrote

against Malthus' law because he did not believe that population tends to exceed the means of subsistence; yet he proposed a theory more fundamentally economic than Malthus's law. He believed that the birth rate has a tendency to rise in the social scale. He did not state any absolute economic law but believed that the birth rate somehow correlated with the economic status of the individual or group.

Simon Patten limited Malthus law and sought to restate it with a new basis so as to make it practicable and workable in an article, "The Law of Population Restored." Patten said the harmony was not to be between population and the means of subsistence but rather between population and productive power.

In 1921 C. E. Pell published The Law of Births and Deaths. Being a follower of Double-day, Pell believed that the declining birth rate is due to natural causes. The over-nutrition of the wealthier classes and under-nutri-

tion of the poorer classes cause the differential birth rate.

A book entitled The Problem of Population was published in 1922 by Harold Cox. This book is more a discourse on birth control rather than a population theory. Yet the author finds that as the population grown the rate of growth tends to decline. This he believes to be a natural law and applicable to plants, animals and population.

In 1923 Harold Wright's book, Population was published. Wright dealt with the various population theories in his book. Malthus' principle of population was attacked again by the author in which he discussed raw material and food in connection with population.

Also in the same year Edward M. East wrote Mankind at the Cross Road. This book deals with the population problem. East refers to Malthus's essay in his book; the part dealing with checks of growth of population. East uses the

the check that has to do with population and food supply.

In 1925 A. M. Carr-Saunders's book, Population, appeared. This book is designed to show the population theory and the history of population. Beginning with primitive time, he shows how population can increase. He actually takes an example by taking 1700 million of people inhabiting the world and if this number were to continue to increase at the present rate of 1 per cent per annum, the population would amount to 246,114 million people in 500 years.

In 1926 another book on population problems was written by Louis I. Dublin entitled Population Problems. This book is a series of articles written by different men in the field of Sociology. Some of the population problems that are discussed are: Statistician and population problems, population growth, urbanization of population and Immigrant and population.

In 1926 James Sweeny wrote The Natural Increase

of Mankind. This book is based on work for his Doctorate of Science in Hygiene done in the department of Biometry and Vital Statistics under the direction of Professor Raymond Pearl in the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the John Hopkins University. Sweeney's book is largely concerned with vital statistics taking into account method and scope of statistics, means, values of vital indices, trends of vital indices in connection with statistics. This study is also made to present a comparative picture of the biological status of the different population for which vital statistics data concern. As a measuring instrument of the biological status, the vital index ($100E/D$) has been used.

In 1928 Woofter's book, Negro Population in Cities, was written. This book is designed to show the great concentration of Negroes in cities. This concentration has produced a new set of contacts between the races, and it involves a very significant change in the relation of the Negro to

American life and assimilation of a new type of culture. The expansion of Negro residence area has frequently occasioned intense friction similar to that which resulted in the Chicago riots. It has thrown unexpected burdens and problems upon the public school system and has created new problems in the recreational and social life of city neighborhoods.

Dealing with race too Duncan in 1929 published Race and Population Problem. The biological and racial problems are discussed in this book from which grown out the theory that some races are superior to other races. Amalgamation of races according to this author are results of two main processes: Interracial marriages and miscegnation.

In 1931 A. B. Wolfe wrote an article in the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences on "Demography". The chief importance of his article to this problem is the definition of the term, demography. Levasseur defines demography simply as the science of population,

a science which ascertain the state and studies the movements—chiefly births, deaths, marriages and migration of population and which endeavors to discover the laws which control these movements. Whipple regards demography as in a narrow sense synonymous with vital statistics but also states that broadly it is "the statistical study of human life" and includes not only census and other data on the state of the population and population movements but also generally eugenics.

R. D. McKenzie in connection with population published The Metropolitan Community in 1933. This book is a study made to trace the use of the new type of regional community, to note the forces which are bringing it about and determining its form and modus operandus. This book is important for its study given to the tendencies in the spatial arrangement of population both within the the country as a whole and within the local areas.

In 1934 Frank Lorimer and Frederick Osborn

published Dynamics of Population . This book shows when there is a change in population there is a change in culture set up of groups as well as race itself. The author makes the statement that in the dynamics of population of the U. S. as a whole is rapidly tending to become a stationary population.

The last study found on population is regard to this study is an article on "Population" appearing in the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, written by A. B. Wolfe in 1934. This is an article on the theory of population. According to Wolfe there are three theories of population, the demographic phase, the bio-social and the socio-economic. These theories have been defined in the introduction of this problem.

The above historical summary has been given to show the historical trend of the study of population and to show the extent to which population has been studied in order to find the frontier of this problem. The historical trend of the study of population is from checks of population growth

and decline. to the demographic factors of population. Since no study has been made on population in regard to demography in specific wards in Houston, Texas, this becomes the frontier of this problem.

Population Pattern of Texas: The Negro population of Texas lies largely in the eastern and southeastern sections of the state. A line drawn along the western edge of the black belt (approximately from Sherman to San Antonio) will approximately define the boundary of the Negro belt extending. The denser Negro population of the state lies in a belt extending approximately 150 miles westward from the Louisiana boundary line.

The Negro population of Texas is increasing but relatively not as rapidly as the white population. There were 741,694 Negroes in Texas in 1920 and 854,964 in 1930.

The following chart shows the Negro population from 1900 to 1930:

Year	Percentage
1900	18.0

Chart from page 19 continued

Year	Percentage
1910	11.2
1920	6.5
1930	13.6

The increase of Negro population from 620,722 people in 1900 to 854,964 people in 1930 may be partly explained by the increase in interstate migration.

Table I

*Negroes Born in Texas with number and Percentage living in other states and Negroes living in Texas with number and Percentage Born in other States 1900-30

Percentage Born in other States 1900-30					
Year	Born in Texas		Born in and Liv- ing in Texas	Living in Texas	
	Living in other states			Born in Texas	
	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per cent
1900	24,579	4.4	516,914	99,254	16.1
1910	62,062	9.3	634,644	81,883	12.0
1920	109,193	12.6	852,333	97,316	11.4

*Negroes in The U. S. 1900-1930

From table I it can be seen that there is a tendency for more people to move into Texas than move out in 1900 and 1910 but in 1930 there are more Negroes born in Texas living in other states than born in other states living in Texas.

Since it is known that Texas draws some of its population from other states, it is necessary to know the states that Texas attracts its greatest number of people from. In 1910 the majority of Texas population was born in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and Arkansas. In 1930 the Texas population was born in greatest number in Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Oklahoma, but in these states with the exception of Louisiana the number of people coming to Texas born in specific states is on a decline. ⁽¹⁾

(1)
See Appendix II

Age Distribution in Texas: In many lines of statistical inquiry compilations have comparatively little significance except as they are developed under an age classification of the population. This is true generally of those compilations embraced under the designation of vital statistics and related to mortality.

Table II

*Percentage of Negro Population in Texas Classified
by Age and Sex, 1900-1930

Age Period	1900		1910		1920		1930	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5 to 9 yrs.	13.7	13.7	12.7	12.7	12.1	12.1	11.6	11.4
10 to 14 "	12.5	12.2	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	10.6	10.4
15 to 19 "	11.1	11.4	10.4	11.2	9.9	10.8	10.2	10.9
20 to 24 "	10.8	11.5	9.9	11.1	10.1	10.8	9.5	10.0
25 to 29 "	8.2	8.5	8.6	9.3	8.1	9.2	8.5	9.5
30 to 34 "	5.9	5.9	6.8	6.8	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.4
35 to 39 "	5.3	5.4	6.6	6.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4
40 to 44 "	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.5	5.1

*Negroes in the U. S. 1900-1930

For Population Pyramids See Appendix VI.

The population of Texas in the years 1900, 1910, and 1930 is evenly distributed in that there is a large number of younger people and a relative small number of older people.

Mortality in Texas: In order to get a clear picture of the Negro population pattern in Texas the mortality rate has to be given to see the number of people that died in Texas.

The total number of deaths at all ages in 1935 among Negroes was 11,576 of these deaths the number occurring in the cities was 4,626 and rural 6,950. There is also a tendency for the number among female to be greatest between the age periods 20 (1) years to 44 years. This is important because this is the period, 20 years to 44 years, of women of child bearing age. With the greatest number of deaths occurring to these women the number of births will naturally decrease.

(1)

See Appendix III

Chapter II

Statistical Picture of Houston, Texas

Historical Background of Houston, Texas: Historically the peopling of Houston, Texas did not begin until shortly after the battle of San Jacinto which was fought on April 20, 1836, within a few miles of its location. It was named after General Sam Houston, was incorporated in 1837 and until 1840 was the seat of government for the republic.

Houston is a richly endowed and accessible city. Houston Ship Channel, formerly known as the Buffalo Bayou, which furnishes an outlet to the sea, has been navigated from the earliest days of the City's history. The Channel, as completed in September 1925 has a width of 250 feet in its course of 25 miles across the San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou to the terminal; the depth is 30 feet. The other transportation means include rail lines, highways transport and air transport.

There are many natural resources and industries in Houston that make it richly endowed. Being the

centre of rich lumber, petroleum and agricultural region, Houston is the distributing point of much of the raw material of Texas. It is the largest inland port cotton market in the world; and its various cotton plants handle over a million bales annually and over 3,000,000 bales are marketed through Houston. Cotton forms the bulk of the exports. Many of the leading oil and lumber companies of the Southwest make their headquarters in Houston. Besides their refineries and mills sugar refineries and mills and other industrial plants already mentioned, the city has rice mills, cotton seed, oil mills, sugar refineries and lard factories. There are altogether over 380 establishments, making about 300 different articles.

Houston has 72.12 square miles in taxable corporate limits. Additional 37.86 square miles is in incorporate industrial area adjacent to the Ship Channel and upper Buffalo Bayou, having city police and fire protection. The total area of Houston is 109.98 square miles.

Houston is classified as urban because in the census tabulation the population living in cities and town of 2,500 or more inhabitants is urban and the population living in smaller villages and towns and in open country districts is rural. Houston's population in 1930 was 292,352 people of which 63,337 were Negroes. This population is not stationary but is continuously increasing.

Migration: Just as interstate migration was explained for the partial growth of Texas, intercity migration might be a partly cause for the growth of Houston.

Table III

*Migrants and Immigrants in Negroes of Houston, Tex.
1900 and 1930

Year	Total	Born in City	Born in other cities	
			Number	Percent
1910	25,929	19,313	4,397	18.4
1930	63,337	49,742	15,097	23.8

*Negroes in the U. S. 1910 and 1930

From table III it can be concluded that the greatest number of Houston's population is born in the city itself, but there is a great number of its population coming from other cities.

Births occurring In Houston: The birth rate of Houston plays an important part in the growth and decline of its population. The number of Negro births occurring in Houston in 1937 was 1,268 of which 613 were males and 655 were females. There were 107 males and 112 females illegitimate births among Negroes in 1937. Negro illegitimate birth rate was higher than any other race in Houston for the same year.

Table IV

*Negro Nativity of Mothers of Houston, 1937

Place	Sexes	
	Males	Females
Texas	456	477
Other States	156	177
Foreign	1	1

*Annual Report of the City Health Dept.

Table IV show that the place of birth of mothers is greatest in Texas. There is only 1 in each case, male and female born in foreign countries.

The majority of Negro births in Houston occur in hospitals. In 1937 there were 396 males and 443 females born in hospitals during the same year.

Table V shows the name of hospital and the number births occurred in 1937.

Table V

*Negroes Born in Hospitals in Houston, Texas
1937

<u>Name of Hospital</u>	<u>Number</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Memorial	4	1
St. Joseph		
Jefferson Davis	313	357
Hermann	55	58
Methodist		
Houston Negro	24	27

*Annual Report of City Health Dept. Houston, Tex.
1937

It can be seen from Table V that Jefferson Davis Hospital ranks first in number of Negro birth occurring; Hermann Hospital ranks second with Houston Negro coming next. In St. Joseph and Methodist Hospitals no Negro births took place.

Mortality In Houston, Texas: To see further the cause of growth and decline in the population of Houston, Texas, it is necessary to examine the mortality rate of the city.

The number of Negro deaths occurring in Houston in 1937 was 1,304 of which 650 were males and 654 were females. This is important when it is seen that only 1,268 people were born in the same year. 36 more people died than was born in that same year. From these figures it would be concluded by some that Houston's population is declining when it is in reality it is increasing. The increase may be explained by the intercity migration of people as stated before.

Age In Connection with Mortality in Houston, Tex:

Age at which death occurred is an important factor in mortality because it shows if there a large number of younger people dying or a large number of older people dying. In 1937 the greatest number of deaths occurred in the year period of 20 to 60.⁽¹⁾ The age period from 20 to 60 is important from the standpoint of the females in that it is in this age period that the fertility of women is greatest and with the greatest number of deaths occurring in this period it will be expected a decline in the birth rate.

The statistical material does not mean much until the causes of death are indicated and see the diseases causing the greatest deaths.

Table VI gives the special causes of Negro death rate for the year 1937.

(1)

See Appendix IV

(2)

See Appendix V

Table VI

*Negro Death Rate (Special Causes) in Houston,
Texas, 1937

Disease	Negro Death rate per 100, 000	General rate per 100,000
Tuberculosis	142.1	71.0
Pneumonia	206.0	135.5
Influenza	18.5	11.6
Whooping Cough	1.4	2.0
Bright's disease	48.3	53.1
Accident	72.4	74.1
Homicide	81.0	25.3
Cancer	83.6	87.5
Organic Heart Disease	200.3	106.8

*Annual Report of the City Health Dept. Houston,
Texas, 1937

The diseases Occurring greatest among Negroes taken from Table VI are Organic heart disease, pneumonia, tuberculosis and Cancer. Tuberculosis ranks greatest among Negroes than Whites from 1930 to 1937.⁽¹⁾

(1)

See Appendix V

The Accidental deaths for the year 1937 included automobiles (in city) 12, automobile (out City) 4, fall (accidental) 8, drowning 1, burns (accidental) 7, railroad 4, Accidental shooting 3, poisoning 4 and explosive 6.

Summary of Chapter II: Houston can be classified as a richly endowed and accessible urban settlement with cotton being its chief export and having the Ship Channel, highways, railways and air transportation available to make it easy to get to.

The migration of Houston occurs making partly for the growth of the city, in 1910 18.4 per cent of its population was born in other cities. It can be seen that migration from other cities into Houston is on an increase.

The birth rate of Houston in 1937 was 1,263 of which there were more female than males but at the same time the death rate

is greater among females than males. The nativity of the mothers of Houston shows that more mothers of Houston shows that more mothers are born in Texas than in any other place. It was found that only one mother of female births and one mother of male birth were foreign born. The majority of the births among Negroes occurred in hospitals with Jefferson Davis, Hermann and Houston Negro Hospitals having the greatest number, respectively.

Mortality among Negroes in Houston is greatest in the age period of 20 years to 60 years, with the greatest number being among females. The specific diseases that cause the greatest number of deaths in Houston are Organic heart disease 200.3 per 100,000, pneumonia 206.0 per 100,000 and tuberculosis 142.1 per 100,00.

Chapter III

Population Pattern of Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards in Houston, Texas

Houston, Texas is divided into six wards
Negroes inhabitanting all the wards. The Negro
population ineach of these six wards tends to
assume definite population patterns.

As indicated in the scope of this study
only third, fourth and fifth wards in Houston,
Texas will be used taking a sample of fifty
families of each of these wards to bring out
the fact that Negroes do form specific patterns
in the above mentioned wards. Only will this
problem be interpreted clea and understood when
it is remembered that population in these wards
can not be measured over a long period of time
because inhabitants in these wards are moving
from one ward to another daily.

In the following table can be seen the concentration of Negro population in specific wards in Houston, Texas.

Table VII

*Negro population by Wards in Houston, Texas
1910

Wards	Number	Percentage
First	1,390	20.0
Second	2,335	30.8
Third	7,662	31.0
Fourth	6,366	30.0
Fifth	4,967	29.5
Sixth	1,207	20.3

*Negroes Population in U. E. 1915

There is a tendency for more Negroes to live in third, fourth and fifth wards in 1910 than any other ward.

Negro Population of Fifth Ward: Taken from a sample of fifty families the number of inhabit-

ants living in fifth ward was 377 people. The size of the families ranged from one to six in number, families having 1 to 2 in number were 9, having 3 to 4 were 35 and having 5 to 6 were 6.

The age group of these families were moreless unnatural, having a large number of middle-age people and a smaller number of younger children and older people.

Table VIII

Negro Population in Fifth Ward Classified by
Age, 1938

Age group	Number	
	Males	Females
0--5	6	1
5--9	9	13
10--14	7	9
15--19	11	12
20--24	38	38
25--29	52	63
30--34	24	20
40--44	23	30
45 and over	5	15

Since the majority of fifth ward's population is composed of the middle age group, it more likely these people who are employed in Houston. Fifth ward takes a definite pattern of occupation for the inhabitants of its area. Out of the fifty families surveyed in fifth ward all of the men were employed in the case of their living and twenty-two mothers were employed in the same area. In families composing 4 to 6 members the number of mothers employed out was greater than in the other families. This maybe due to the limited income of the Father who did not make over \$20.00 a week. The chief occupations of the Fathers in fifth ward were shop work (S. P. Shop), working at the Oil Supply Co. and Cafe owners.

Mortality In Fifth Ward: There were 14 death that had occurred in fifth ward among 50 families

surveyed.

Table IX

Mortality in Fifth Ward Classified by Number in Family, Member of Family, Age, Cause and Year.

Number in Family	Member of Family	Age	Cause	Year
5	2nd Child	4	Diptheria	1933
5	3rd Child	10	Car Wreck	1928
5	1st Child	10	Drowned	1918
5	Mother	30	Pneumonia	1930
6	4th Child	2	"	1932
3	1st "	1	"	1937
3	Mother-in-Law	56	Heart Dis	1932
3	1st Child	5	Burned	1933
3	Mother	57	Heart Dis	1927
3	Mother-in-law	73	Pneumonia	1933
3	Mother	31	ChildBirth	1934
3	Father	22	Car Wreck	1927
4	"	30	Heart Dis	1933
4	Mother-in-law	50	" "	1927

From Table IX it can be concluded that the families having three member have the greatest number of deaths, with five member families coming next. Pneumonia, diptheria and heart diseases are the three diseases causing the majority deaths in fifth ward. The ages at which deaths occur are greatest in the middle age and older age.

Migration in Fifth Ward: Migration enters into the pattern of fifth ward to show the increase or decrease of population over a short period of time.

Table X

Migration of Negroes from other Wards Into Fifth Ward by Year 1918-1937

Year	Number of Families Moved From				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	6th
1918			1		
1926			2		
1927					1
1932			15	2	
1937				3	

Inter-ward migration into fifth ward is greatest

from third ward into fifth ward from 1918 to 1937. There was no migration from first and second wards to fifth ward during the same period.

It was found that families having 5 to 6 members moved more than other families, giving their chief causes of migration from these wards to fifth ward to be bad location and high rent.

Negro Population of Fourth Ward: Fourth ward was found to have 393 inhabitants from the fifty families studied of which 292 were females and 101 were males. The size of family ranged from one to ten in number of which only one family was found with ten members. As the number of members increased in the family, the number of families decreased. The following Chart show this fact:

Size of Family	Number of Families
2--4	26
5--7	16
10 and over	1

The age group of these families is unevenly distributed, having an large number of middle-age people and a small number of younger children and older people.

Table XI
Negro Population in Fourth Ward Classified by
Age.

Age Group	Number	
	Males	Females
0--5	5	7
5-9	4	23
10--14	8	19
15--19	2	6
20--24	12	14
25--29	6	39
30--34	23	29
35--39	16	27
40--44	8	10
45--49	13	18
50 and over	3	6

Table XII (Cont'd.)

The occupational pattern of fourth ward is much like that of fifth ward in that the majority of male employers are teachers and work at Hugh Oil Supply Co. and S. P. Shop. There was found to be only 3 men unemployed both falling in the age period 35-39 of which 1 belonged to the family composing 2 to 4 members and 2 to 5 to 7 member family. There were 59 females employed during mostly day work.

Mortality in Fourth Ward: The deaths occurring in fourth ward is not as great as it is in fifth ward. Only 9 people were found to have died of the fifty families studied, with death occurring in families of 5 or more members in greatest number. The chief diseases were heart disease, pneumonia and cancer.

Table XII

Mortality in 4th Ward Classified by Number in Family, Member of Family, Age, Cause and Year

Number in Family	Member of Family	Age	Cause	Year
3	Mother	34	Pneumonia	1934

Table XII Con't.

Number in Family	Member of Family	Age	Cause	Year
3	Mother	59	Pneumonia	1933
4	Father	62	Heart Dis.	1930
4	1st Child	3	Scarlet Fever	1930
5	2nd Child	10	Pneumonia	1929
5	Mother	22	Cancer	1929
5	Mother-in-law	63	"	1926
5	Father-in-law	72	Heart Dis.	1925
6	2nd Child	21	Pneumonia	1925
5	1st Child	4	"	1925

Migration Into Fourth Ward: Migration into fourth ward is important, but it can be measured only for a short time because of people into the ward daily. Migration between wards is greater between fifth and fourth wards than any other ward.

Table XIII

Migration of Negroes From other Wards into Fourth
Ward by Year 1910-1937

Year	Number of Families Move From Ward				
	1st	2nd	3rd	5th	6th
1910			7		
1930				6	
1931				5	
1937			1	4	

There are more families moving from fifth to fourth ward than any other ward. No Migration between first and second wards to fourth ward took place.

Negro Population Of Third Ward: Third ward presents a similar pattern to that of fourth and fifth wards, taking a sample of the same number of families. The number found in this ward was 305 people of which 199 were females and 106 males. The size of family ranged from two to five

members in number, families having 1 to 2 in number were 11, having 3 to 4 37 and having 5 to 6 were 3.

The age groups of these families were unnatural having a large number of middle-aged people and a smaller number of young children and older people.

Table XIV

Negro Population in Third Ward Classified by Age

Age Group	Number	
	Males	Females
0--5		10
5--9	1	19
10--14	3	11
15--19	6	10
20--24	4	7
25--29	13	33
30--34	13	14
35--39	56	83
40 and over	17	19

Occupation pattern of third ward is similar to the other two wards, fifth and fourth, having all the men employed in the area studied with a smaller number of women employed. 26 females were employed in third ward. The chief occupations of the fathers are teachers, S. P. Shop workers and barbers.

Mortality in Third Ward: The mortality in third ward present also a similar pattern of that of fifth and fourth wards. There were 6 deaths occurring in third ward taken from the sample of fifty.

Table XV

Mortality in 3rd ward Classified by Number in Family, members of Family, Age, Cause and Year

Number in Family	Member of Family	Age	Cause	Year
2	Mother	39	Pneumonia	1930
2	"	51	Cancer	1930
3	Father	24	Drowned	1936
4	Mother-in-law	70	Cancer	1936
4	Mother	61	Pneumonia	1937
6	5th Child	10	Malaria	1937

Migration Into Third Ward: Migration into third ward is found to be not so great, but migration in the ward itself is carried on to a large extent. There was found to be 9 families moving into third ward from the other six wards, having 6 families from fifth, 2 from fourth and 1 from sixth wards. On the other hand there was found to be 16 families that had moved in different parts of third ward but not out of the ward.

The occupational pattern is also similar in that the majority of men are employed in the ward. All the men were employed except 3 in fourth ward. The chief occupations are school teachers, Dr. J. Shop Workers, Oil Supply Workers, and Auto operators. Female employment was about a similar number this side.

Mortality in the specific wards is greatest in fifth ward having 14 deaths, fourth ward next with 9 and third ward last with 6 deaths. There were no deaths dying in the wards from any other member of the family. The chief causes

Summary of Chapter III: The Negro population of third, fourth and fifth wards seem to make similar patterns in that the size of families ranged from two to six in number with the family composing 3 to 4 member the greatest.

The Age groups make the same pattern of unnatural distribution, having a large number of middle-aged people and a smaller number of younger children and older people.

The occupational pattern is also similar in that the majority of men are employed in ward. All the men were employed except 3 in fourth ward. The chief occupation are school teachers, S. P. Shop Workers, Oil Supply Workers, and Cafe operators. Female employment composed a smaller number than male.

Mortality in the specific wards is greatest in fifth ward having 14 deaths, fourth coming next with 9 and third ward last with 6 deaths. There were more mothers dying in the wards than any other member of the family. The chief causes

of the deaths were pneumonia, heart disease, and cancers. Ages in which deaths was most prevalent was middle-aged and older people.

The last factor in population pattern of third, fourth and fifth wards is migration. It was found that more families moved from third ward to fifth ward, from fifth to fourth ward and fourth to fifth ward. Third ward had more families moving in the ward itself than out of the wards.

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Appendix I

Schedule Used to Gather Information on
Population and Demography in Specific Areas

Date Recd.

Card

"Population and Demography"

Family Schedule

I. Number of members in family

Members	A	P	P	E	N	D	I	X
Head								
Spouse								
Child								
Other								
Total								
Male								
Female								
Under 18								
18-64								
65+								
White								
Black								
Other								

Amount of time spent in each place

Place: _____

Date of departure: _____

Reason: _____

II. Occupational history of subject

Date	Type of work	Time spent	Location
_____	_____	_____	_____

Appendix I

Schedule Used to Gather information on
Population and Demography in Specific Wards.

Case No. _____

Ward _____

"Population and Demography"

Family Schedule

I. Number of members in Family:

Members	Age	Date of Birth	Place of Birth
Mother			
Father			
1st Child			
2nd Child			
3rd Child			
4th Child			

Amount of time lived in each place:

State: _____ City: _____ Ward: _____

Date of Marriage: _____

Mother _____ Father _____

II. Occupational history of Father:

Job	Type of Work	How long employed?	Salary Regular
1			
2			

Appendix II

*Native Negro Population of Texas Classified
According to States in Which Born 1910 & 1930

State	1910	1930
Maine	31	3
New Hampshire	36	2
Vermont	13	
Mass.	42	44
Rhode Island	13	3
Connecticut	18	4
New York	74	95
New Jersey	21	35
Pa.	254	163
Ohio	237	214
Indiana	145	143
Ill.	295	314
Michigan	40	92
Wisconsin	30	22
Minn.	26	52
Iowa	91	95

Appendix II Con't.

State	1910	1930
Missouri	26	52
Utah	72	12
Okla.	1,300	4,427
N. Dakota	4	4
S. "	19	2
Nebraska	30	63
Kansas	282	414
Delaware	31	3
Maryland	372	104
Virginia	3,927	957
West Va.	67	36
N. Carolina	3,685	1,651
S. "	2,879	1,130
Georgia	7,768	3,466
Florida	582	483
Kentucky	2,029	782
Ala.	13,280	6,322

Appendix II Con't.

State	1910	1930
Mississippi	8,074	5,271
Arkansas	6,328	7,962
La.	19,703	58,279
Tenn.	7,920	2,772
Montana	17	10
Idaho	63	4
Wyoming	8	10
Colorado	85	145
N. Mexico	115	48
Ariz.	31	70
Nevada	13	4

Appendix III

Negro Deaths by Age and Sex : Texas 1935

Age	Cities		Rural	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
5--9	3.6	3.2	1.3	1.3
10--14	1.8	2.7	1.1	1.1
15--19	1.9	1.6	1.1	.8
20--24	1.2	1.2	.8	.8
25--29	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9
30--34	1.2	1.1	.9	.8
35--39	.9	1.9	.7	.9
40--44	.8	1.0	.8	1.0
45--49	.9	1.0	.8	1.0
50--54	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.1
55--59	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7
60--64	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.6
65--69	3.4	4.3	1.4	1.9
70--74	4.7	5.3	1.8	2.3
75 and over	7.8	7.8	2.5	3.4

Appendix IV

*Ages at Which Negro Death Occurred ,1937

Age	Number	
	Females	Males
1 to 5 yrs.	12	18
5 to 10 yrs.	10	7
10 to 20 yrs.	21	25
20 to 30 yrs.	89	67
30 to 40 yrs.	125	108
40 to 50 yrs.	116	99
50 to 60 yrs.	118	147
60 to 70 yrs.	60	74
70 to 80 yrs.	26	28
80 to 90 yrs.	10	15
90 to 100 yrs.	3	3
Over 100	4	1

*Annual Report of the City Health Dept.

Houston, Texas, 1937

Appendix V

*Tuberculosis Rates (Per 100,000) For Eight Years

Year	Total	White	Co lored
1930	78.7	60.0	150.0
1931	69.9	50.0	149.6
1932	77.7	54.4	170.8
1933	68.2	50.7	141.7
1934	73.8	54.0	153.2
1935	74.0	55.2	149.3
1936	82.4	59.3	174.7
1937	71.0	53.3	142.1

*Annual Report of City Health Dept., Houston, Texas
1937.

